

Modern Technology of Apiculture

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History of Apiculture:

- Earlier, the Primitive man used to Rob the colonies of bees, he used to find that hives in cavities of hollow trees, rocks & mud houses of traditional.
- This method is still followed by some tribes nowadays.
- ➤ Beekeeping was started properly when humans started protecting the hives of bees.
- > This strategy to keep bees came from fallen trees in which bees use to nest.
- ➤ Modern beekeeping was started somewhere around 1500 and 1851, it was the time many attempts were made to domesticate bees in different type of hives but it failed because the problem R Apiculture and Honey Production. was bees built combs in such a way that made it hard to get honey without damaging the combs.
- ➤ The Principle of bee space was discovered by L. L. Langstroth which resulted in invention of Movable frame hive. It was for Apis mellifera with bee space 9.5mm.

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> This discovery of movable frame hive created many things like smoker, extractor, and comb foundation mill.



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Modern technologies have played a major role in revolutionizing the world of

Here are some of the modern key technologies used in Beekeeping-

1. Precision Beekeeping: Using sensors, tags of RFID, and GPS technology to hive monitor situation. includes temperature, humidity, and activity of bees. Analyzing this remote data, help you to make smart decisions and to

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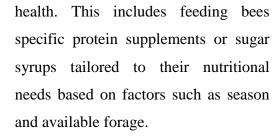
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take better care of your bees and make sure they're Healthy.

2. Remote Hive Monitoring Systems:

Various sensors are installed in the hives to monitor various parameters which include Weight of hive, sound, temperature & humidity. The data is wirelessly transmitted to a central database, assist the beekeepers to monitor their hives in real-time via web interfaces or Smartphone apps



5. Biometric Hive Entrance Systems:
Using biometric technology such as
RFID (Ratio Frequency Identification)

or facial recognition to manage hive entrances, permits only authorized bees

to enter and exit. This helps stops the





- 3. Smart Beehives: Modern beehive designs installed with integrated technology such as cameras, built-in sensors and automated systems for pest control and feeding. Smart beehives can help improve productivity and bee health while reducing the investment in labor for beekeepers.
- **4. Precision Nutrition**: Advanced methods and technology for feeding bees with precise nutrient supplements and to sustain hive productivity and

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- hive robbing and infestation of pests or predators.
- 6. Drone Technology: Drones are used for different purposes in Beekeeping, including apiaries aerial surveying, monitoring behavior of bees, and even pollination in some cases where natural pollinators are lacking.
- 7. Genetic Analysis and Breeding:
 Advances in genetic analysis methods
 permits beekeepers to selectively breed
 honey bee colonies with desirable traits



such as disease resistance, docility and productivity. Genetic markers can also be used to identify and track specific bee populations.

9. Data **Analytics** and **Predictive Models:** Analyzing large datasets collected from hive monitoring systems and environmental sensors to develop



8. Integrated Pest Management (IPM): Using Advanced pest control methods agents, and pheromone-based traps to manage common bee pests and diseases while reducing the risk of harming bees and the environment.



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probable models for hive health, colony behavior and honey production. such as selective pesticides, Bio control RE MO These models can help beekeepers make rational decisions and anticipate issues before they occur.



10. Artificial Intelligence **(AI)**: algorithms can diagnose powered data patterns to provide complex



guidance into bee behavior, optimal management practices and health trends. AI systems can also sustain tasks such as monitoring of hive and data analysis, providing time for the beekeepers for other activities.

